

## Palomar Radio Control Flyers

Ground School Batteries and Chargers



# The Old Days

- o NiCad
  - o Nickel Cadmium
  - · Had to fully cycle the batteries to avoid memory effect
  - o Dangerous for the environment
- @ NIMH
  - o Nickle Metal Hydride
  - o No memory effect
  - o Safer for the environment

### Current Technology



- a LiPo
  - a Lithium Polymer
- o LiPo Graphene
  - o Better for high power applications

## Current Technology

o LiIon (Lithium Ion)

- WARNING SERVICE OF IN FIRE ON NOT CHARGE EXCEPT SPECIFIED CHARGING CONDITION ON NOT HEAT PROVIDE OF IN FIRE DO NOT HEAT PROVIDE SHOP OF SHORT CHOULT.

  MADE IN JAPAN

  MADE IN JAPAN
- o Commonly used in computers and portable devices
- Great for low current draw long life situations and sustained flight for small aircraft
- Life (Lithium Iron Phosphate)
  - o Great for powering receiver and servos
  - o Flat Power Curve
  - OK to keep fully charged
  - o Low discharge rate



### Lifo Designations

- a LiPo
  - o Cell Count
  - o Current Designations
  - o C-Ratings
  - o Internal Resistance
  - o Connectors





- o In LiPo batteries, each cell is rated nominally at 3.7 volts
- At full charge each cell has a rating of
   4.2 volts
- Never discharge your battery below 3.3
   volts
- o Store your batteries at 3.85 volts per cell
- o Never charge your batteries >4.2v per cell

#### What's with all the 5's and C's??

#### The 5 Calling

- o The "S" designates how many cells are in SERIES
  - With a nominal fully charged voltage of 4.2v per cell
    - o 35 (3 cells in series) = 12.6v
    - 0 4s = 16.8v, etc.
- Sort of like a gas tank. The bigger the tank, the longer you can drive.
- Why do we use voltage to determine how much power is left in the battery?

#### C'ICALINGS

- o "C" Stands for Discharge Rating (Current Capacity).
- o The higher the C rating, the better a battery can handle extreme loads
- o 1000mAh = 1 Amp Hour (1Ah)
- o For example:
  - A 2000mAh 20C pack will deliver 40 amps continually (20 x 2000mAh = 40 amps)
  - A 2000mAh 40C pack will allow you to draw 80 amps from it continually
- In theory, you can charge a higher C rating pack faster due to its current handling capacity, but I recommend only charging at the 1C rate.

# Internal Resistance (IR)

- Designates the level of difficulty a battery has delivering power
- o Not shown on any battery labeling
- o IR changes over time with every battery
- The higher the IR, the more difficult it is to deliver needed power
- The cell with the highest IR is the weakest link and can get very hot if different from the other cells

#### Internal Resistance

- o To measure your batteries:
  - o Some chargers have IR functions
  - o You can buy a separate IR meter
- o IR is expressed in milliohms (msz)
- ø IR > 10−15 msz per cell is poor quality
- Summary A pack with higher IR will deliver proportionally less performance





#### Cells Info $3.6 \text{m}\Omega = 2.3 \text{m}\Omega$ 3.0m $\Omega$ 3 $2.2 \mathrm{m}\Omega$ $2.9m\Omega$ 5 2.1mΩ

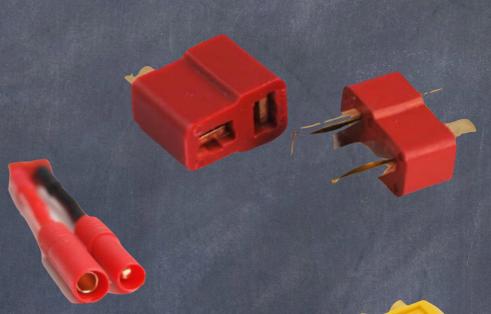
S<sub>R</sub> 16.1mΩ

Internal Resistance



## Ballery Connectors

- o Deans
- o Bullet
- @ XT-Type
- 0 EC
- @ JST







# Adapters





## Ballery Chargers

- Will handle different types of batteries and different capacities
- o One at a time or multi-charging
- Balance Charging/Storage/IR
- · Capable of charging:
  - o LiPo
  - o Life
  - o LiIon
  - Lead Acid
- @ 12v or 110 or both







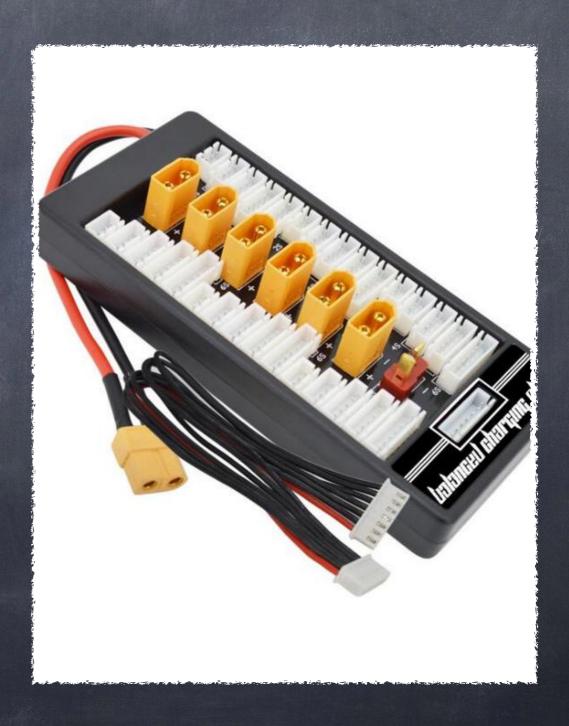


#### How Many Walts Do You Need?

- Generally, the higher wattage capacity the more adaptable to a wide range of battery sizes
- Watts = Volts X Amps
- o Example:
  - 2200 mAh 35 battery = 12.6v
     1C charging = 28 watts (12.6v x 2.2 amps)
  - 5000 mAh 65 battery = 25.2v
     1C charging = 151 watts (25.2 x 6)
  - Charging multiple batteries at the same time would require much higher wattage requirements
  - · My personal charger has 4 channels with 100 watts/channel

#### Balance Board Use

- Only charge like batteries that are the same age and manufacturer
- Increase the amperage times the number of batteries
  - For example, if you charge 3 2200mAH batteries at the same time, you should charge at 6600mAh



# How fast should I charge?

- Battery manufacturers recommend that you charge the battery at the mAh rating of the battery
- Some batteries can be charged at a higher rate, but it reduces their life over time
- Using the 1C charge and keeping your batteries stored at 3.85v should allow for hundreds of charge cycles
- Always use balance charging. Fast charging wears out batteries faster

# safe charging

- Never leave your
   batteries unattended
- Charge on a fireproof surface
- Put a smoke detector near your charge station
- Consider using a charging safe (Batsafe)







#### Transporting Your Batteries

Keep it safe!



# Charging at the

- Be certain to only charge your batteries at the ratings shown on the card attached to the charging station
- @ Batteries with more than 3 cells charge very slowly
- For 45 or larger batteries, consider charging off of your car battery or bring a generator and your own battery charger
- If you have a multi-port charger, you need to watch the cumulative charge rate.
  - i.e., if you are charging 2 2200 mAh batteries, the total charge is 4400 mAh and the batteries must be charged at a maximum of 4000 mAh

| 25 | 4.0 Amps Charge Rate |
|----|----------------------|
| 35 | 4.0 Amps Charge Rate |
| 45 | 3.0 Amps Charge Rate |
| 55 | 2.5 Amps Charge Rate |
| 65 | 2.0 Amps Charge Rate |

- Do not install higher current rated fuses.
- Watch the battery voltage on the right meter. Terminate all charging if it falls to 11.5 volts.
- Observe polarity: Red is positive (+) Black is negative (-).
- Be mindful of your charger especially if others are waiting to charge.
- In case of problems, notify a PRCF Board Member. Do not open the charge panel.



## Discharging and Storing

- A Variety of discharge possibilities
  - o Simply fly your plane to its storage limits
  - o Use a discharger
    - o Battery charger may also discharge
    - o Light bulb discharger
    - o Commercial independent discharger







#### EMAC EC CO

- o Puffy batteries
- o Hot batteries
- o Damaged cells or covering
- Damagedconnectors
- o High IR





#### Old or Damaged Baltery Disposal

- Salt Water Bath for several days
- Then, safe to throw away in normal trash as lithium does not damage the environment



# Where to buy

- @ Local Hobby Shop Expensive
- o Hobby King, Glacier, Gens Ace
- o Smart Batteries Spektrum and others
- o eBay
- o Amazon
- Tons of choices go with a reputable brand.

  Ask you buddies what they use.

### CCCO?

- o Don't charge batteries unattended
- o Buy the highest wattage charger that you can afford
- o Balance Charge Your Batteries at 1C
- o Discharge your batteries to 3.85v to store
- o Periodically check Internal Resistance
- o Don't exceed field charger ratings
- o Dispose of your batteries properly



#### Next Class

- o Radios and Receivers
  - ø Binding
  - o Dual Rates and Expo
  - @ Switches
  - o Mixes
  - o Fail Safe